

## Guided Reading Chapter 13: India and the Indian Ocean Basin

### Multiple Choice

1. Buzurg ibn Shahriyar  
a. was one of the most influential Sufi missionaries to visit India.  
b. led a series of devastating invasions of India in the eleventh century.  
c. established the Delhi sultanate in the thirteenth century.  
d. was the first powerful caliph after the death of Muhammad.  
e. wrote the *Book of the Wonders of India*.
2. In regard to political structure, postclassical India  
a. rivaled Tang China in respect to size and administrative brilliance.  
b. developed no single centralized imperial authority.  
c. copied the Chinese model after being conquered by the Tang.  
d. was most influenced by Byzantium.  
e. was more similar to imperial Rome than to Tang China.
3. An invasion in 451 C.E. by the White Huns, began the collapse of the  
a. Gupta dynasty.  
b. Mauryan dynasty.  
c. Byzantine Empire.  
d. Chola kingdom.  
e. Han dynasty.
4. After the collapse of the Gupta dynasty in the fifth century, India would not be completely reunited until the  
a. seventh century.  
b. ninth century.  
c. thirteenth century.  
d. sixteenth century.  
e. twentieth century.
5. The scholarly Buddhist emperor who reunited northern India in the seventh century was  
a. Shankara.  
b. Harihara.  
c. Mahmud of Ghazni.  
d. Harsha.  
e. Ashoka.
6. In 711, the northern Indian area of Sind fell to the  
a. Abbasid dynasty.  
b. Umayyad dynasty.  
c. Tang dynasty.  
d. Byzantine Empire.  
e. Chola dynasty.
7. Islam reached India by all of the following routes except  
a. conquest by Arabic invaders.  
b. missionaries sent by the emperor Harsha.  
c. Islamic merchants.  
d. migrations from Turkish-speaking peoples from central Asia.  
e. conquest by Arabic invaders and missionaries sent by Harsha.
8. The Islamic ruler, who led seventeen different raiding expeditions into India in the eleventh century, was  
a. Harihara.  
b. Srivijaya.  
c. Ramanuja.  
d. Abu Bakr.  
e. Mahmud of Ghazni.
9. Mahmud of Ghazni's main inspiration for visiting India in the eleventh century was  
a. to spread Islam.  
b. to visit important Buddhist temples.  
c. to build a centralized state based on a Persian model.  
d. to plunder.  
e. to forge a lasting trading alliance with China.
10. Northern India was dominated from the twelfth through the early sixteenth century by  
a. the Abbasid dynasty.  
b. the Chola kingdom.  
c. the southern Song dynasty.  
d. the Delhi sultanate.  
e. the Umayyad dynasty.
11. The Delhi sultans were  
a. never able to expand their control beyond northern India.  
b. able to unite all of India for the first time since the Mauryans.  
c. able to make Islam the main religion of India.  
d. proponents of a more syncretic version of Islam.  
e. not able to conquer all of India until they united with the Chinese.
12. The wealthy trading state that controlled southern India from 850 through 1267 was  
a. the Chola kingdom.  
b. the Delhi sultanate.  
c. the Vijayanagar kingdom.  
d. the kingdom of Funan.  
e. the kingdom of Angkor.
13. The kingdoms of southern India were mainly  
a. Islamic.  
b. Buddhist.  
c. Hindu.  
d. Sikh.  
e. Jain.